WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1887.

RUSSIA'S LATEST UKASE.

THE OBNOXIOUS DECREE PROHIBITING ALIENS HOLDING LAND.

General Impression That It Will Tend to Strain the Relations Between Sussia and Germany-A Plausible Reason for Its Enforcement.

LONDON, June 6 .- The Russian ukase f rbidding foreigners to acquire estates on the western frontier of Russia is designed principally to put an end to the influx of Gamans Into Russia. There are in Russia so many German factories, workshops, warehouses, and farms, the productions of which are of profit to Germans exclusively, that the Russian government regards them as detrimental to the country owing to their competition with Russian industries. Besides, most of the Germans in Russia are members of the German army reserve, and in the event of war they might become hos-tile outposts familiar with Russia's topography, resources, and strategic condition, and might seek an alliance with the Poles. The ukase will not effect its oband might seek an alliance with the Poles. The ukase will not effect its object immediately, as it does not disturbing the present of the process of the pro

rc-examine the crown prince's throat. Herr Seidl and Mr. Stunton have gone to Bayreuth to conclude a contract for the pro-duction of Wagner's lyric dramas in Amer-

ics.

Mr. Parnell visited the house of commons yesterday. He is in much better health, having gained flesh during the recess. The conservative members of parliament are signing a "round robin," urging the government to make a vigorous attempt to end the coercion debate.

WARNING TO ENGLAND. WAINING TO ENGLAND.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—The Novoe Fremps says that any attempt to replace the emir of Bokhara by his brother will be a signal for Russian occupation of the country. It warns England that her intrigues in Bokhara will have the effect of preventing Russia accepting the proposed settlement of the Egyptian question.

OBJECT TO THE CONVENTION.

CONSTANTINGUEL JUNE 6.—The French

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUDE 6.—The French and Russian ambassadors have lodged objections to the ratification of the Anglo-Turkish convention relative to Egypt. Ambassador Nelidoff told the sultan a ratification might cost him his throne. He charged Eugland with bribling the grand visiter and other officials to secure a ratification. Sir Henry Drummond Wolf indignantly denied the charges, and the Turkish ufficials according to the firm of the charges, and the Turkish ufficials according to the firm of the charges.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S INTENTIONS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S INTENTIONS.

BERLIN, June 6.—Emperor William will rot go to Liegnitz. He will, however, go to Ems on the 16th and afterward to Gasteir. The emperor eaught cold on his visit to Kelli last week.

Duke Paul, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, has returned to the Roman Catholic Church. Karl Peters, chief of the German-African Society, recently raised a military force to compel the natives to sign treaties. The German consul, however, dispersed the forces. Further trouble is feared, however. A TEERIBLE DISASTER.

CALCUTTA, June 6 .- It has been proven CALCUTTA, June 6.—It has been proven beyond doubt by the pleking up of the capitain's chest that the steamer Sir John Lawrence was lost in the recent cyclore off this coast. The steamer carried 780 passengers, and it is believed the whole number were lost. The largest part of the passengers, native ladies, were going to Jungermut, Corlassa, to colebrate the Juggernaut festival. The catastrophe has cast a feeling of gloom over the Hindoo community here, and all the best families are in mourning for relatives or friends who were nourging for relatives or friends who were smong the passengers.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER. Rome, June 6.—The pope has advised Papal Secretary Rampalla to give his at-tention to the pope's temporal power over Rome. Some of the powers will aid the pope in effecting a settlement. PAPAL NUNCIO CONSECRATED.

VIENNA, June 6.—M. Gulumberti, the newly appointed papal nuncio, was con-secrated yesterday by Cardinal Gangi-baurer. HIDDEN TREASURE POUND.

MADRID, June 6.—A report is in circula-tion that a hidden treasure of £5,000,000 has been found at Robot, Morocco. The sultan has confiscated it. OFFERED THE BULGARIAN THRONE,

Panis, June 7.—The Versailles Defense lates that the Bulgarian crown was offered to the Due d'Alencon, with the approval f all the powers, but that the duke declined

M. Valentin, opportunist, has been elected to the chamber of deputies from the de-partment of the Isere, defeating the radical candidate. President Grevy's son-in-law denies that be has recently lost heavily on the bourse.

THE SHARP JURY.

Three Would-Be Jury Fixers to Be

Arrested. New York, June 6 .- The alleged attempt to bribe the jury in the Sharp case was investigated by Judge Barrett in the court of over and terminer this morning. Juror Hudson stated that one Hoagisnd told him not to be hard with the old man, measing Sharp. A warrant for Hoagland's arrest

Sharp. A warrant for Hopgish.
was then issued.
Juror Kohnweiter was summarily dismissed from the witness stand by Judge
Barrett, who tersely told him that he had
Barrett, who tersely told him that he had

Barrett, who tersely told him that he had lied to the reporters.

George Rupfel said two young men, whom he did not know, approsched him and said that if they were on the jury they could make from \$20,000 to \$25,000 each. Juror Sutton related his experience with a young man named Warner who interviewed him and threatened to have him challenged off the jury unless he favored Sharp. Warrant issued for Warner.

Lewis H. Raymond detailed a conversation with one George W. Lynch, who wanted Raymond to influence Juror Smith to be easy on the old man. Warrant for Lynch.

Lynch.
Hosgland and Warner are charged with embracery, and Lynch with attempt at

embracery, and Lynch with attempt at embracery.

The jury box had eleven occupants when court adjourned. Out of 1,400 jurors summoned 831 have been examined. A motion for the commitment of the defendant was made by District Attorney Martine, but the judge deferred action until the warrants for the parties charged with embracery had been returned.

Lynchnone, Va., June 6.-Watkins and Step Avechuck, va., June 6.—Watkins and Step-tee, the negroes who murdered Lizzle Wilson in Roanoke three years ago, and who have been tried four times, each trial resulting in a hong jury, the jury dividing on the color line, were released from custody to-day on a noile presigni by the sittency of the commonwealth in this city. The cuse attracted a great deal of interest.

THE PRESIDENT'S GREAT LUCK. He Catches Several Fine Fish During

Yesterday's Trolling. PROSPECT HOUSE, N. Y., June 6 .- Good luck attended the President to-day. The weather in the morning was delightful, a fresh breeze blowing up the lake and show-ery clouds tempering, but not always hid-ing, the sun. Reports from the guides who had come on from the lake to the westward, and who had found the black

had come on from the lake to the westward, and who had found the black files uncomfortably numerous and vigorous, led to a change of the programme arranged last night. Instead of the trip to Rollins and Floodwood ponds it was decided to spend the day on or near Upper Saranac Lake. The boats were get out at 10 o'clock, and the President, Col. Lamont, and two other members of the party, with four boats and a guide, went off with their trolling lines out, and with abundant lunches aboard to be eaten at high noon. Having trolled down the lake toward Birch island, and having dispatched the tempting lunches, the return up the lake was made slowly. A shower set in late in the atternoon just as the boats were put into Fish creek to give the President a chance to take some speckled trout with a light rod and files. The creek was swarming with black files and mosquitoes, which contested every foot of the advance made by the President's party. Having made a good fight for a while, the fishermen finally gave up the battle and retired with one speckled trout, caught by the President, and with many evidences of bad usage from their winged adversaries. After landing at the hotel, at 7:50, the President, sish were weighed. He had caught one fish weighing seven and three-quarter pounds, one of seven pounds, one of two pounds. It was the best catch, save one, of the day. Mr. J. M. Wyants, of New York, caught a twenty-three pounder at the lower ond of the lake and sent t by Mr. Fowler, the host of Bartlett's, as a present to Mr. Cleveland. The President examined it with laughing-eyes, and expressed a desirs to be able to take it to Albany with him for the friend Dr. Ward. This afternoon Mrs. Cleveland gave a delightful "tea" to the ladies of the Saranac tim. It was informal, but was a most agreeable entertainment, Mrs. Cleveland making and pouring the tea, and of the two days remaining of the Presi-

sisting her.

Owing to prior arrangements consuming all of the two days remaining of the President's visits here, he was compelled to decline an invitation to fish in the stocked pond, belonging to Mr. Nathau Strauss, on Lower Saranac Lake.

CARDINAL AND THE KNIGHTS. His Eminence Talks About Catholics

Joining the Order. NEW YORK, June 6 .- Cardinal Gibbons efuses to say anything of his intended action on the labor question. Before giving his views to the public he will call a council of the eleven archbishops of the American Catholic hierarchy and then de-cisive steps will be taken which will leave no doubt of the church's attitude. The council will probably be held in Baltimore

arly in the summer.

Regarding the probable character of the orthcoming pronunciamento, a close com panion of the cardinal intimates that the panion of the cardinal intimates that the right of laboring men to combine for their common benefit will be conceded, and all such lawful combinations will receive the blessings of the church. But Catholics will be forbidden to take part in boycotts or other infringements of the rights of citizens, and they will be forbidden to join any organization which practices intimidation, whether of a violent or other character.

tion, whether of a violent or other character.

No Catholic will be permitted to become a member of any order which binds its members to secrecy or blind obedience to the dictates of leaders. Secret passwords may be permitted, but a Catholic must have no secret which cannot be reached by the confessional if necessary. It will also be proposed that a closer relation be brought about between Catholic members of labor organizations and the Catholic clergy. The object of this is to prevent Catholic laboring men from orifting off from the church on account of their association with the Protestants, and to keep them from adopting theories which are autegonistic to the church dogmas. From the same source it is also learned that Cardinal Gibbons's position on the McGlynn dinal Gibbons's position on the McGlynn case is simply this: He likes Dr. McGlynn personally, and does not condemn him for advocating general property in land, for that doctrine has not yet been pronounced heretical by the pope speaking or cathedra, but he does hime Dr. McGlynn for rebell-ing against his ecclesiastical superior and dabbling in politics to an extent unbroom-ing his nicety character. log his priestly character.

THE B. & O. TELEGRAPH CASE.

It Is Reopened on the Application o the Western Union Company. BALTIMORE, MD., June 6 .- The celebrated case of the Western Union Telegraph Comany vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, involving the title to the telegraph line along the defendant's railroad graph line along the defendant's railroad from Baltimere to Wheeling and Parkersburg, which it was presumed was settled in March, 1884, by Chief Justice Walte, of the United States Supreme Court, in favor of the railroad company, has been again brought up in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which company owns the majority of the stock of the Western Telegraph Company. The gist of Chief Justice Walte's decision three years ago was that the charter of the

The gist of Chief Justice Waite's decision three years ago was that the charter of the Western company was in fact defunct. The Western Union recently sought to reopen this case on the ground that the Western company being the party with which the original contract with the Haltimore and Ohio railroad was made in 1857, was entitled to the physical property—that is the poles and wires along the Haltimore and Ohio railroad, although the contract with the Baltimore and Ohio was admitted to be at an end. The case was elaborately prepared by the Western Union attorneys and considered for many days by Judge Phelps in the superior court here. Judge Phelps has terminated the case, dismissing the bill and assessing the costs upon the Western Union attorneys. has terminated the case, dismissing bill and assessing the costs upon the Western Union company.

THE YELLOW FEVER SCOURGE. One Death and One New Case Reported

at Key West. KEY WEST, FLA., June 6 .- There ha been one death from yellow fever and one new case since yesterday. The record now stands; deaths, 6: stok, 9: convalescent, 3: total number of cases, 18. A man named Elliott died last night at the hospital. This place is now quarantined by all ports, as far as known, except New York and Havana. It is still raining. With clearing weather an abatement of the disease is looked for.

ANARCHISTS ROUTED.

The Cheering Results of Chicago's Judi cial Election.

CHICAGO, June 6 .- In the election for ircuit judges to-day the red flag candidates were defeated and the citizens' ticket

elected.

The new judges are: Julius S. Griunell (Dem.), Frank Baker (Dem.), Richard W. Clifford (Dem.), Oliver H. Horton (Rep.), Rollin S. Williamson (Rep.), and Arba S. Waterman (Rep.)

Waterman (Rep.)

Distinguished European Passengers.
New York, June 5.—The passenger list of
the steamship Ems, which will sail Wednesday for Bremen, contains the names of the
Hon, James G. Blaine and Mrs. Blaine, and
Misses M. and Hattle Blaine. Mr. and Mrs.
Blaine will occupy the stateroom with bertis
Nos. 287 and 244, and the young ladies the
stateroom with bertis Nos. 281 and 212. Mr.
Blaine has been spending the forenoon in
making purchases for his European trip, and
in attending to private business. But few persons called at the hotel this morning to see
him. Mrs. Blaine, with the two daughters,
arrived this evening.

ILLNESS OF MR. CORCORAN.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS WHILE AT THE DINING TABLE.

The Left Hand and Leg Affected-Unasness Follows the Attack General Sympathy Expressed for the Great Philanthropist-His Condition Hopeful,

The announcement of the sudden illness of Mr. W. W. Corcoran last evening spread through the city rapidly, and soon any number of rumors were in circulation concerning his condition. It was learned that this distinguished citizen was at dinner with his family, including Miss Eustis and his nicee, Miss Jones, shortly before 5 o'clock, and was chatting pleasantly. During a little speech that he was making to those around him he suddenly stopped, and putting his hand to his head, said in a pathetic tone of voice, "Oh, my! who hit me on the head ?"

The attention of those in the room was drawn to him instantly. It was noticed that he was unwell, and helping hands reached him in time to prevent him falling off the chair. He was immediately taken to his room and placed in bed. It was then

off the chair. He was immediately taken to his room and placed in bed. It was then found that he was unconscious and his left arm appeared to be lifeless. Messengers were sent to Dr. N. S. Lincoln's house, who is caring for Dr. Garnett's patients during the latter's absence from the city, and who is Mr. Corcoran's physician. Dr. Linceln quickly arrived, and at his request Dr. Daniel Hagner was called late consultation. The physiciaus administered the necessary restoratives and remedies, and remained at their patient's bedsile for a long time. In the meantime word had been sent to Mr. Anthony Hyde, the confidential friend and business manager of Mr. Corcoran, who was greatly taken by surprise at the announcement, and hastened to the residence of the sick man. He first went to Mr. C. M. Matthew's house, and, learning that that gentleman was attending a meeting of the board of directors of Oak Hill Cometery, at Oak Hill, be went there and was the first to break the news to the members, who hurriedly transacted their business and adjourned. Mr. Hyde and Mr. Matthews, the latter, it is understood, is a near relative of Mr. Corcoran's house, and on arriving there found that the report concerning the noble, generous man was true. They found the physicians in attendance and a number of Mr. Corcoran's mouse, and a number of Mr. Corcoran's mouse, and a number of Mr. Corcoran's mouse in timate friends present in the house. Evary one at the residence seemed to be in a state of dread and expectancy. As soon as the fact became generally known there was a steady stream of callers arriving at the house to make inquiries. About 7 o'clock Mr. Corcoran's mouse in the house concerning the noble, generous man was true. They found the replied it Better.' Mr. Corcoran, in answer

answer to questions concerning his illness, replied that while at dinner he felt a strange sensation about the right side of his head and suddenly he felt a pain as though some one struck him a powerful blow. Then he did not remember what followed except a tingling sensation. Mr. Corcoran after a few more utterances went off into a quiet sleep. He slept very well until about 90°clock when Drs. Lincoln and Hagner returned to the house. The doctors pronounced him easier and his *symptoms more faworable. His left arm and left legatill maintained their insensibility to pain. The doctors held a consultation, and at its close stated that the patient seemed more comfortable. After waiting a few minutes longer they left the house with the intention of returning later.

Dr. Hagner, when seen, begged pardou for not desiring to talk about the matter, as he was only the consulting physician. He stated that Mr. Corcoran seemed better and his symptoms appeared to be more encouraging. The only statement that the dector would make in reference to the matter was that Mr. Corcoran had a slight sensation of numbness in his left hand and this was yielding very readily to treatment. Mr. C. M. Matthews, when inquired for at the house, met a reporter of the REFUNDICAN in the hallway, and on being asked if the report was true that Mr. Corcoran was struck with applicay or paralysis, answered that Mr. Corcoran was ill, but that his condition was favorable. He could not say that it was paralysis; the biviscians would that Mr. Corcoran was III, but that his condition was farorable. He could not say that it was paralysis; the physicians would have to speak about that. He expressed the hope that nothing alarming would be said about Mr. Corcoran's condition, for, said he, "his mind seems clear, and it would be rather unpleasant for Mr. Corcoran to read of his illness in the papers in the morning."

Shortly after published Dr. Lincola.

Shortly after midnight Dr. Lincoln was interviewed after his return from his patient's bedside. He said:

"Mr. Corcoran has ha' a stroke of paralysis of sensation in the left arm and left leg. His mind was perfectly clear when I called; he was altogether himself except for the loss of sensation in the left arm and left leg. He could move both affected limbs freely, but had no feeling in them. He asked me about several of my patients whom he knew and talked about matters in general in a pleasant manner, and insisted that there was nothing much the matter. When I called an hour later he was in the same condition and there had been no further development of the paralysis. His grand-

called an hour later he was in the same condition and there had been no further development of the paralysis. His grand-daughter was then reading to him from the newspaper. We cannot tell what caused the attack nor can we tell as yet whether it will extend to other parts of his body or subside altogether, but we hope for the best."

An intimate friend of the aged million-sire philanthropist stated last night that he could not ascribe any cause to the attack except Mr. Corcoran's age, and that he was in his 89th year and would celebrate his birthday on the 27th day of December next. As soon as the news of Mr. Corcoran's illness became known among the Cabinet officers they sent messages of inquiry to learn the nature of the attack. Many of the officials of the departments also made anxious inquiries. The long salcon parlors were quite full at times during the night with lady friends, who seemed very much overcome at the unexpected illness of the man whose name is a household one. During the night Messrs, Matthews and Hyde faithfully attended the bedside of Mr. Corcoran, keeping strict vigil. Mr. Hyde seemed very much overcome at the sudden illness of his friend. Every cheerful word uttered by the physicians gave him great encouragement, and he seemed hopeful of Mr. Corcoran's recovery. Dr. J. C. Welling, president of the Columbian University, who is a close and intimate friend of Mr. Corcoran, appeared much affected at his friend's sudden and dangerous illness, and who is a close and intimate friend of Mr. Corcoran, appeared much affected at his friend's sudden and dangerous illness, and was an early caller to ascertain the particulars. It was fearned that recently at Oak filli Cometery Mr. Corcoran when alighting from a carriage received a slighting from a carriage received a slight indury, and at the time he complained of rheumatic troubles. Mr. Matthews last night however stated that he is ad not heard of any such troubles. Saturday night last he was in the glow of health and all of Sunday, and he was not heard to complain. Mr. Corcoran was at his office yesterday morning attending to his duties, as has been his custom; was bright and cheerful, and had no premonition of danger.

originate cheerini, and had no premonition of danger.

Many of his close friends in Ascension
and St. John's parishes, with both of which
the has been long identified, were early at
his residence, auxious as to his condition,
and hoping that the illness would soon
nass away. pass away.

At 2:30 this morning the patient was quietly sleeping. All the inmates had retired, and only a servant was about to answer the door bell. The light in the patient's room was lowered, as was also the one in the hallway.

A Ravisher Lynched. HELENA, ARK., June 6.—The colored fiend who outraged Mrs. Fark last week was taken from jall by a gang of forty masked men yes terday and lynched.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. resident Aimison's Annual Address-

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the International Typographical Union was called to order by President Almison at 10 o'clock this tendance, and many more are expected to-morrow. After the season opened a recess was taken to permit the preparation of the report of the committee on creden-tials, of which John F. Connolity, of Wash-

of the report of the committee on credentials, of which John F. Connoity, of Washington, is chairman.

President Aimison, in his aunual address, congratulated the union on the bright outlook for the future. Of the strike fund he said: "It is a mooted question whather the fund, as it exists now, is not productive of more injury than benefit. Last year it was made obligatory to adopt the strike fund law, and at once numerous applications were made for sid; so many, in fact, that the executive council became convinced that the other unions would be violent in opposition to the consequent assessment. There can be no question that it many instances the fund, and not a just demand, was the potent factor in asking an advance, and if the fund had been allowed an immense number of men would have been thrown out of employment. The executive council therefore determined to withhold aid except in extraordinary cases."

The following decisions, which the president had made, were automitted: A union has no right to set apart a day as a national holiday, and declare members unfair because they do not observe it.

Local unions have a right to enact laws stopping the receipt of orders for ciothing, &c., when it is detrimental to the interests of members and an extortion. Of the question of stereotype plates, which promises to give rise to the greatest amount of discussion in the convention, the president said that perhaps the union had never been confronted with such an intricate and difficult question in the convention, the president said that perhaps the union had never been confronted with such an intricate and difficult question in the convention, the president said that perhaps the union had never been confronted with such an intricate and difficult question in the convention, the president was for good or ill could, only be determined by time.

"The system," he said, "has many sup-

confronted with such an intricate and difficult question, and that whether it was for good or ill could, only be determined by time.

"The system," he said, "has many supporters within the ranks of the union who argue that it affords employment to many and is also of advantage to many papers in small towns and even large cities, and that there are more members engaged than displaced by the use of plates. On the other hand their opponents argue that it is a dangerous experiment and that it will gradually reduce the working force and eventually prove a curse and become a bone of contention and continual trouble between proprietors and compositors. In the past year subordinate unions were allowed to use their own judgment in this matter, but an authoritative expression should now be given, based on the rules adopted by the last convention. The question must be approached with prudence and carefully considered, as becomes ils gravity. A report by the chief organizer, based on investigations, on the general effect of the system, will be submitted."

Of the nine-hour law the president said it was a most important question, that would affect book and job printers most, but whether the time was ripe to pass upon it the union must decide. In his opinion the coming year would have important matters chough to deal with without this, and he suggests the assertion of the union's faith in the plan and its postponement to a more convenient season.

Of apprentices the president said: "This time-worn subject is still with us. The resolution prohibiting subordinate unions from recognizing apprentices on morning papers who may thereafter be illegally placed thereon has not been heartily acquiesced in, amounting in cases to non-observance. A strange paradox is that employers who suffer from memmetent workmen place obstacles in the way of remedying the evil." The Childs-Drexel fund was then mentioned, and in conclusion President Amison complimented the officers on treir work and was then mentioned, and in conclusion from the config

and warmly thanked them for their co-operation.

Committees to consider the question of plates and the loaning of matter between newspapers were appointed.

A resolution repealing the law of last year making the Crafteman the official organ received strong support. President Duncan, of New York union, protested vigorously against the official organ and assessment business, and thought it was the very essence of check to compal support of a paper over which the International Typographical Union had no control. His remarks were greated with applause.

Mr. Wilkins, of Boston, followed in the same strain, protesting against having any

Mr. Wilkins, of Boston, followed in the same strain, protesting against having any paper forced upon the unions. He said that few of the 1,100 members of Boston unions favored such a thing. The discussion of this question was continued at greatient and occupied the time of the convention for the greater part of the session. Finally a resolution was adopted repealing the law of last year, which made it obligatory on members of the union to subscribe for the Crhisman, and leaving it optional with them whether to continue the subscription or allow it to lapse. Several resolutions were introduced on minor matters and referred to committees, and at 5 o'clock the convention adjourned until 5:30 to-morrow morning. to-morrow morning.

THE DAVID J. ADAMS SEIZURE The Argument Made by Attorney Meagher on the Case.

HALIPAN, N. S., June 6.-Mr. Meagher in his argument for the defense in the schooner David J. Adams seizure case this morning, contended that article 3 of the treaty of 1818 covered the whole fishery question, and that its whole object was t prevent Americans from taking, drying, and curing fish. The Nova Scotia legislature, in holding that a vessel was only to be forfeited for fishing, supported this view. If the legislature had the intention of prohibiting the purchase of bath it took a very clumsy way of making that an offense. Assuming that the treaty was as comprehensive as argued by preceding counsel, subsequent legislation had made it lawful for American vessels to come inside the limit for supplies. Buying bait was an act of trade and commerce, and there was no distinction between fishing and trading vessels. If there was such distinction it would be specified. prevent Americans from taking, drying

HIS DIVORCED WIFE JEALOUS Charles D. Keep, the Broker Editor, Is In Hot Water.

New York, June 6.-Mrs. Mary Keep secured a divorce from her husband, Chas. D. Keep, of the Wall Street Nows. Mr. Keep was married in Philadelphia recently and his first wife this morning moved be-fore Judge Lawrence to have him punished for contempt in disobeying the order against remarrying. She also moved for an increase of all mony. Discision was re-

INDIANS EXECUTED.

shot for the Murder of a Fellow Semi pole-Meet Death Bravely. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 6 .- Two Semicole Indians, who were convicted of mur dering one of their fellows, were to lay executed in accordance with a decision of the court. They made a speech in which they both attributed their crime to rum. Both then walked calmly to the place of execution and were shot by the sheriff and deputy. The condemned men died stoi-

Mills and Elevators Burned. LOUISIANA, Mo., June 6.—The Diamond nills and elevators, the oldest in this part of the state, were burned yesterday morning. Loss \$20,000,

Woman Murderer Hanged.

PEMBROKE, ONT., June 6.—David Gogolin, who murdered his tenant, Mrs. Wheventhal, because she refused to pay rent, was hanged this morning. Haverly's Lucky Wheat Deal. CINCISNATI, June 6.—It is stated, with apparent authority, that John H. Haveriy has made \$60,000 in the wheat deal in a bucket shop. He bought 1,000,000 bushels at 85 cent. GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER, eratic Nominee for Governo

of Kentucky. At the Democratic state convention recently beld at Louisville, Ky., Gen. Simon B. Buckner was nominated by acclamation. The nomines was born in Hart county, Ky. in April, 1823. He graduated at the West



was appointed a brevet second Heuteuant in the United States army. After a brief posted of geography and history. He was made, in the summer of 1845, an assistant professor of geography and history. He was a brava and gallant solider in the Mexican war, from the beginning to the end.

From the Beid he was ent to West Point Academy as assistant instructor of infantry factics. He continued in this employment from August, 1845, to January, 1850. When relieved he was placed on recruiting service at Forts Commbias and Whool, New York, in 1850, and afterwards on frontier duty in Minnesota and "bleeding Kansas," in 1851-3, from whence he was transferred to commissary service in New York city, in 1853, the was on duty there until March, 26, 1855, when he resigned his commission as first Heutenant in the United States sruy. Mr. Buckner then engaged in the civil affairs of life. He was appointed superintendent of the execution of the Chicago custom house in March, 1855. In 1857 he became adjutant goveral of the state of Illinois with the faux of colonel. He returned to Kentucky in 1858 and turned his attention to farming. At this period in his life he became much interested in the volunteer military companies of the state and was made their commander, with the rank of major general. When Kentucky as a state refused to seede from the Union, Gen. Buckner promptly offered his services to the southern contederace, and was created a brigadier general. He was one of the commanders at Fort Donelson whes it surrendered to the Union troops, and was imprisoned in Fort Warren, Beston harbor. Upon his exchange he was promoted to major general and placed in command of a division in Bragg's army. He participated in the bloody battle of Perryville. In the winter of 1852 he was in charge of the defenses of Mobile. From there he was transferred to the command of the department of east Tennessee. He took part in the great battle of Chickamanga, in which the Union troops were badly decated. Later the general was transferred to the district

ANGRY JUDGES.

lecusing Each Other of Unbecom

Acts-Hursh Language Used. CAMDEN, N. J., June 6 .- In court this morning Lay Judge Woolston announced that one Mrs. Soy, a tavern keepor, was conducting her business in a manner to cause scandal. She boasted she had no lear of the law, as she had the "biggest man in the court on her side." Judge Woolston wanted it understood he was not the man. Judges Hagg and Gaunth also denied all knowledge of the woman, and said if it was slown that the woman was violating the law, her license would be rovoked. Judge Woolston then addressed Judge Hagg, and asked him if he did not know when he voted to grant the license that the woman was violating the law, and if she did not come to bis office with a bottle of whisty. Judge Hagg indignantly denied it, and said it was a contemptible thing for a judge to being such a matter publicly before the court. "That is because I am dealing with a contemptible man," replied Judge Woolston. orning Lay Judge Woolston announce?

KILLED FOUR PERSONS.

Wild Dakotan Decimates a Village

and Then Suicides. Hunen, Dak., June 6.-Simon Nelson shot and killed Mrs. Shaw, her son, and deter, Miss Lyman, this morning. The ragedy resulted from a quarrel over a tree claim which had been decided in favor of Mrs. Shaw. Nelson also shot and fatally wounded a man named Kilsey. A man named Lyman escaped by dodging behind a tree. Nelson then blew out his own

FIRE LOSSES FOR MAY.

The Aggregate Far Above That for the Past Twelve Years.

NEW YORK, June 6 .- Fire losses for the onth of May aggregate \$10,636,500, which s \$2,500,000 above the average for May for he past twelve years and \$3,636,500 larger than for May, 1886. The total for the five months aggregates \$51,890,500, against \$44, 120,000 last year. The only loss exceeding \$500,000 was that of the Beit line stables in

Picnickers Injured, CINCINNATI, June 6 .- An omnibus load young persons on their way to attend a piculo yesterday was overturned and precipitated down an embankment. Six persons were ser-fously injured. Miss Frances Lindemann will die from the injuries received.

Mother and Two Children Burned. GRAND FORKS, DAK., June 6.—At Manuel last Friday Mrs. Bokken and her two children were burned to death in the destruction of heir bouse caused by the ignition of an ups

Jack Haves Sentenced to be Hanged. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 6.—The United onstitutionality of Jack Hayes' trial and conviction, h: has been sentenced to be hanged July 8.

PITTSEURG, June 6.—A national convention of machinery constructors to complete the organization of National Assembly 198, K. of L., began here to-day. There were twenty-five delegates in attendance. An Insane Patient Killed. patient at the county asylum, was killed last evening by F. T. Tenison, another patient, who felled him with a blow from a water pail.

NEVER ENACTED A LAW.

THE ALLEGED ORDNANCE OF 1864 PRO-HIBITING SUNDAY SELLING.

Chief Justice Bingham Delivers the Clearly Defined-The Writs of Haben Corpus Sustained and Prisoners Dis-The merchants have won their fight with

the District in the Sunday selling cases, and for the present, or until some legislation is had, they can continue selling hereafter without fear of violating law. the court in general term met yesterdayand Merrick on the bench-the court room was thronged with attorneys and business men. Chief Justice Bingham was not long in getting to work, and called attention to the babess corpus case of Harry Standiford, druggist, at the corner of Ninth and F streets northwest, and announced that the writ was sustained and the prisoner dis-

The following is the opinion of the chief instice in full . In the matter of Harry Standiford, com-

In the matter of Harry Standiford, coming before the court on the writ of habeas corpus, the petitioner shows by his petition that he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of the District of Columbia, and has been for the past thirteen years engaged in Lusiness as a draggist or apothecary in said District, and is and has always been duly licensed to carry on the said business.

That therefore, to wit, on the 18th instant, the petitioner was arrested on a warrant issued from the police court of said District for allered violation of law, to wit, by reilling cigars on the 17th day of April, instant, the same being the Sabbath day, contrary to the provisions of an alleged ordinance of the late corporation of Washington, passed in November or December, 18th, as will appear by reference to a copy of the complaint annexed. That thereafter he was taken before the judge of the police court of the District of Columbia, and convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars or be committed to the custody of the superintendent of the Washington asylumin default of the payment of such fine. That he is now under arrest and unlawfully deprived of his liberty by the superintendent of the said asylum or those netting in authority under him, or under the aforesaid commitment.

The petitioner ayers that the alleged

lawfully deprived of his liberty by the superintendent of the said asylum or those sacting in authority under him, or under the aforesaid commitment.

The petitioner avers that the alleged criliance of November or December, 1864, under which he was proscuted, is yold and of no effect, for the reason that the sains did not receive the sanction of the mayor; and that it does not appear from the minutes of the legislative branch of the late corporation of. Washington that the said ordinance was ever sent to the mayor, as required by law, for his approval.

The petitioner alleges other grounds upon which he claims his arrest and detention is lilegal, but it is unnecessary to recite them.

The return of the respondent, Walter H. Stoutenburgh, the intendant of the Washington asylum, admits the arrest, trial, conviction, and detention of the petitioner, and, with other matters, sets forth the alleged ordinance which it is in substance averred was duly passed by the board of aldermen and common council of the late corporation of. Washington, and that the same was duly sent to and placed in the hands of the mayor, and that the mayor did not, within five days after receiving the same, or at any time, return it with his disapproval, either in writing or otherwise, and that said boards of aldermen and common council did not by their adjournment prevent the return of the said ordinance within five days.

It is not alleged in the return that two-thirds of both boards, on reconsideration, ever agreed to pass the said alleged ordinance within five days.

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It is not alleged in the return that two-thirds of both boards, on reconsideration, ever agreed to pass the said alleged ordinance or active the same within five days, are approved of the ordinance.

In 1820 Congress passed an act entitled "an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington and to repeal all acts ber

approved by him shall be obligatory as such. But if the mayor shall not approve of any ordinance or act so sent to him, he shall resurn the same within five days, with his reasons in writing therefor, and if two-thirds of both boards, on reconsideration thereof, agree to pass the same, it shall be in force in like manner as if he had approved it; but if the two boards shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, the same shall not be obligatory."

Did the ordinance in question, by virtue of the proceedings thus disclosed and conceded by the pleadings in this case, ever become a valid enactment? It is very ingeniously argued that the effect of the mayor's neither approving or disapproving the ordinance was to render it a legal enactment. That as the constitution of the United States provides if any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law, and as most of the states which have invested the governor, that Congress must be presumed to have intended the same consequence to follow the failure of the mayor to approve or disapprove an ordinance sent to him by the hoard of altermed and common council within the time limited by law. Is this the proper interpretation to be given to it?

The omission from the charter of a clause such as is contained in the constitution of the United States, and in the constitution of the united of the same consequence to follow the failure of the proposed enactment.

To us it is plain tha

ordinance or within five days return it with his reasons therefor in writing. The performance of this dut; was just as obligatory on the mayor as that of any the execution of which he was enjoined by the charter to perform, and naturally he would no more be presumed, in advance, to be inclined to disregard this particular duty than he would other duties pertaining to his office.

The power to enact ordinances granted to a municipality is social and must be strictly construed. Applying this well-catablahed rule of construction to the language employed by Congress in granting power to the late corporation of the city of Washington to enact ordinances, there is little difficulty in determining that an ordinance sent to the mayor by the boards for his approval, but in reference to which he took proval, but in reference to which he took no action whatever, and in reference to which the boards never thereafter took ac-tion, did not thereby become a law of the

tion, did not thereby become a law of shecity.

The respondent, in his return, has recited a number of facts and circumstances tending to show that after the date at which this proposed ordinance was so sent to the mayor various officers of the city by their acts indicated a belief that this ordinance was a valid enactment. Having determined that the action of the mayor, or rather his failure to act in conjunction with the legislative boards, did not have the effect to enact the proposed ordinance into a law, it act the proposed ordinance into a law, it will hardly be seriously contended that the opinions or the views of any member of the city government or any number of officials could have any such effect, nor indeed could any act of theirs short of the proper

setion of the lawmaking power de novo give this result.

I will call attention to one point which I have thus far overlooked. It has been argued that no particular form of approval was prescribed by Congress, and that we might infer from what the mayor did, and what he emitted to do, that he did approve of the ordinance. We think that is a point not well taken; that the law implied there should be some nesitive action upon the part of the mayor in the way of an approval of the law, and that that action necessarily must be in writing, and must be a part of the record which shows to the world that this ordinance has become a law, and is binding upon the citizens of the corporation.

Arriving at the conclusion that the alleged ordinance never was enacted into alaw, the court has found it unnecessary to determine the other questions presented by the petitioner as grounds for his discharge, and the case will be dismissed and the defendant discharged.

There are two cases, I believe, before the

and the case will be dismissed and the defendant discharged.

There are two cases, I believe, before the court in which it is stated that the questions involved are precisely the same as in the case in which action has just been pronounced—the case of George W. Cochran and one other—and the same judgment will be rendered in those cases. be rendered in those cases.

Mr. H. E. Davis, I understand, then, that

Mr. H. E. Davis. I understand, then, that even if I averred most positively the approval by the mayor, and could not establish or prove any writing of the approval. It would be wholly futile?

The Chief Justice. Precisely.

Mr. Justice sames. This statute shows of itself, when all construct together, that everything was to be in writing—the ordinance and the approval: that there was but one way for the mayor to do, and that was to give his reasons in writing. Taking everything together, we think there is no doubt that that approval must be of record.

The decision appeared to give general satisfaction to the business men present, especially those who have been accustomed

The defision appeared to give general satisfaction to the business men present, especially those who have been accustomed to doing Sunday business.

The commissioners, after being informed of the action of the court, stated that bething would be done in regard to the matter at present, but some steps might be taken in counsettien with the enforcement of the law of 1848. This act, after referring to the sele of liquor, sava: "And all serpers of stores, confectioneries, ex., are bereby required to keep their usual places of business closed on Sunday during the entire day and evening, and for the first violation of any of the requirements of this ext the person so offending shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$20, and for the second offense a like fine and forfeit their license, which shall be annualled by the mayor."

their license, which shall be annulled by the mayor."

Commissioner Webb, in speaking of the matter, said that what he desired most was to stop selling liquor on Sunday, and he thought good progress had been made in that direction, and if they succeeded in that respect other good results would follow. He expected that pressure would be brought to bear to enforce the law of 1843, as there were many trades people who wanted stores closed so that thep could enjoy one day of rest in seven, as other people did.

The action of the court in general term sustains an oninion given by Judge Snell nearly ten years since, who held that this law was invalid, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has been affirmed by he highest court of the District.

PLEASURE ON THE RIVER. The Homeopathic Hospital Excursion Party Enjoy Themselves. It was a merry party that assembled upon

be open decks of the steamer Mary Wash

lagton and were floated away down the river. The proceeds of the jaunt were for the funds of the National Homeopothic Hospital. There was a fine breeze blowing, and the company was a congenial one. Many of the young people who dauced in the Kirmes were of the party, and the music and the broad deck invited them to re-enect the terpsichorean achievements of last winter. Refreshments were served on order from the supplies down stairs. Mrs. Bittenger and Mrs. G. H. Wilcox had the management of this very delightful event in their hands, and to them the success of it is due. Some of the guests were Judges Drake, Mrs. Westcott, Col. and Mrs. Sypher, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Sara A. Spencer, Mrs. Westcott, Col. and Mrs. Sypher, Mr. and Mrs. Bettings, Miss Clora Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, Miss Richards, George Douglas, Mrs. Palmer, the Misses Dunheimer, Mrs. Christie, Miss Fosker, Gen. and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Vose, Mrs. Edit, Miss Campbell, the Misses Springer, Mr. Graham, Dr. Jenkins, Dr. Rigge, Mr. and Mrs. Sult, and Mrs. and Mrs. Rigge, Mr. and Mrs. Sult, and Mrs. and Mrs. and Mrs. Sult. Hospital. There was a fine breeze blowing,

Dr. Jenkins, Dr. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Sult, and Mrs. and Miss Canfield.
Gen. and Mrs Beale will spend the summer at Long Branch.
Admiral and Mrs. Queen have selected Capon Springs as their summer resort.
The Swedish minister and Mms. de Renterskiold, Mrs. Stary, the Misses Caldwell, Miss Mabel Weddell, Baron Von Zedwilk, the Turkish minister, M. Roustan, and Mr. de Lovenera went tienteing to Cabin John de Lovenera went plenfeing to Cabin John

Bridge together on Saturday.

Mr. de Janisch, of the German legation, gave a dinner of ten covers at the Country Club on Saturday night. MALONE IN MOURNING.

Preparations for the Funeral of Ex-Vice President Wheeler.

MALONE, N. Y., June 6 .- The citizen here have decided to hold memorial services for ex-Vice President Wheeler Tuesday evening. Distinguished citizens will be requested to make addresses. The body will lie in state in the church

The body will lie in state in the church from 10:30 to 19:15 Tuesday. Business will be suspended in the town. Mr. Wheeler some two years ago had a mattle casket placed beside the remains of his wife, and left orders with his brother-inhis wife, and left orders with his brother inlaw to have an oak casket made for the reecption of his body. He selected the following as pallbearers: D. W. Lawrence, H. H.
Thompson, H. A. Taylor, W. A. Short, C.
G. Gleason, and T. R. Kane, all old friends.
Maj. D. H. Stanton will have charge of the
funeral. Gov. Hill has sent a telegram of
sympathy, and regrets his inability to be
present at the funeral.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SUICIDE. Evidence on Which Barciay Peak Expects to Be Acquitted.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., June 6 .- In the Barclay Peak murder trial this morning further testimony was introduced tending to show that Katle Anderson's wound was self-inflicted, even though there were no powder marks visible on the skin. Drs. Forward and Goddard testified to a number of cases of suicide in which no powder marks were visible. The defendant's mother testified that Katle had been de-spondent for some time before the shoot-ing. Others of the family testified that Bart was in hed before 8 o'clock on the night of the shooting.

PENSION COMMISSIONER BLACK, He Will Probably Start for Washing

ton Wednesday Night. CHICAGO, June 6 .- Commissioner of Pensions Black left for his home, Danville, to-day. He will visit Springfield July 10 and Columbus, Ohlo, the 14th, and then leave for Washington. He has been very bus while here, having received a number of callers, among them the trustees of the Illinois Soldiers and Sallors' Home. A portion of each day has been devoted to old diers, many of whom called in reference

FORT SMITH, ARK., June S .- Col. Lafaire says the difficulties in the Indian Territory grew out of a drunken row and are not the result of blood prejudices

o their claims for pensions.

FORT WORTH, TEX., June 6.—During a thunder storm last Saturday Mrs. Deeble and her child were instantly allied by a

READY FOR CLIENTS.

THE LAW GRADUATES TURNED OUT BY THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Theater-Postmaster General Vilas Confers the Degrees-An Agreeable Surprise to Justice MacArthur.

The commencement exercises of the classes of '87 of the law department of the National University called a large audience to the new National Theater last evening. The decorations of the stage, boxes, and

gallery were tasteful. At the boxes su I along the gallery the stars and stripes were draped, while the display of flowers on the stage was profuse, and made it evident that all the graduates were well remembored by their friends. The Maxine band, led by Prof. Sousa, discoursed sweet music for half an hour before the jexercises began, which were opened by Rev. Dr. John P. Newman with prayer, after which, Mr. W. F. Smith played a cornet solo, "Sweet the Angelus was Ringing," with the most beautiful expression, Hon. Arthur MacArthur, the presiding officer, introduced Hon. Robert A. Howard, assistant attorney general, who delivered an address to the graduating class. He spoke of and culogized the labors of the jurist, which were higher and more lasting than those of the soldier. Liwyers, he said, had always led in the history of our country. The great struggle for reforms which had been going on during the last three-quarters of a century had been principally inaugurated and participated in by lawyers. Although all did not take the side of right, yet on either side the gidance was always by the lawyers. He peld a high compliment to the National University and its law faculty.

At the close of his address Mr. Leroy H. Wilson, of the junior class, came forward with a hundaome floral piece, which was presented to the speaker by Mr., W. H. Chase, secretary of the faculty, on behalf of the board of regents of the university.

The conferring of degrees was done by Postmaster General Wm. F. Vilas. He was introduced by Judge MacArthur, who, in his happy way, said the office of conferring degrees usually devolved upon the President as ex-officio chancellor of the university; he was at present supposed to be investigating the disputed fishery question, in which he was efficiently "akided by the balance of his family."

The postmaster general spoke at some length on the lawyer's field of work, and in concluding remarked that the legal profession had been supposed to be a field for smartness and chleanery, and said: "There ha

The degrees were then conferred as fol-fows:
Master of laws—Thomas Gilmer, Texas; Lurtin R. Gion, Indiana; George V. Jen-nices, New York; P. L. Lyles, Missouri; Thomas F. Monahan, Pennsylvania; Frank E. Rose, Indiana; James Rowan, Missis-sippi; Bernard W. Snow, Tennesace; John L. Summets, Tennessee; Wm. J. Vickery, Indiana; O. E. Weller, Marriand; Loamer West, California; Watter H. Mills, Virgi-nia.

sippi. Bernsrd W. Snow, Tennessee; John
J. Summers, Tennessee; Wm. J. Vickery,
Indiana; O. E. Weller, Marvisnd; Louder
West, California; Waiter H. Mills, Virginia.

Bachelor of Lawa—Nicholas A. Acker,
District of Columbia: L. Seward Bleon,
Michigan; Jay F. Bancrott, Minnesota;
John A. Barthel, District of Columbia; Jes.
G. Burnett, New York; W. Mck. Clayton,
District of Columbia; G. C. Cloker, District
of Columbia: H. E. Cooper, District
of Columbia: W. H. Crawford, Iowa; S. G.
Duffey, Chio; R. W. Farrelly, Pennsylvania; S. F. Fisher, Massacusatis; A. J.
Green, Virginia; M. F. Holland, Maryintd; W. P. Jones, New York; Frank D.
Lewis, Arkansus; C. A. Mason, District of
Columbia; A. K. Meek, Fennessee; Arthur
L. Morsell, District of Columbia; R. A.
Millowey, District of Columbia; Phillip
Walker, New Hampshire; Clifford S. Walton, Michigan; C. L. Wayland, Washington territory; N. T. Worley, Tennessee.

A xylophone solo, "Multum to Parvo,"
by Fresobaldi, was played beautifally by Mr.
F. W. Lusby, after which Judge MacArthurawarded the class medals. The faculty
gold medal for best junior examination was
given Thomas G. McElhenny. The MacArthur gold medal for best senior examinailon was awarded James G. Burnett, of
New York. In connection with this award
if was explained that the two scholars ranklog highest in the examination held the
same place last year in the junior class,
only they had exchanged positions, the
medal scholar of hast year taking second
place. This was Harry C. Bryan, who attained a per cent. of 913-5, while Mr. Bunett, the medalist, reached a per cent. of
93-13. The contest was unusually severe,
snd the faculty, in making the award, characterized it as "a noble and generous
rivalry," The university gold medal for
best postaraduate examination was won

NEW YORK PROHIBITIONISTS. A Full State Ticket Will be Nomi-

nated at the State Convention. ALDANY, June 6 .- The Prohibition state convention will be held at Syracuse, Aug. 5 and 26. Arrangements have been made for a speech-making campaign after the convention. Ex-Gov. St. John and John B. Finch, of Nebraska, will be among the speakers. A full state ticket will be nominated.

Miners' Assembly Salaries.

Cincinnati, June 6.-The miners' conven-tion to-day fixed salaries as follows: National tion to day fixed salaries as follows: National datrict master workman, \$1,000 and expenses; secretary and treasurer, \$500 and expenses; statistician, \$600 and expenses; members of executive board, \$3 per day when engared in business of the order: organizer, \$60 per mention of \$5 per day, according to work done and time engaged.

The Weather,
For the District of Columbia, Eastern
Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Dolaware, Maryland, and Virginia—Southerly winds, local

rains becoming warmer.

Thermometric readings—7 a. m., 61.2°, 8 p. m., 66.2° in in m. 66.9°; mean temperature.
61.0° in immun., 66.0°; minimun., 66.0°; mean relative humidity, 90.7°; total precipitation,